The New-York Times.

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THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

The Rebels Still Maintaining Their Batteries.

Operations of One of the National Siege Batteries.

The Water Batteries at Yorktown Bombarded.

EXCELLENT PRACTICE OF OUR GUNNERS.

THE GREAT GUN OF THE REBELS BURST.

A Number of Men Killed and Wounded.

Bryan Tunnery, Thursday, May 1.

On Tuesday, a steamboat was seen, with a load of rebel troops, at Yorktown. They probably came from West Point, forty miles above, indicating that the enemy are being reinforced, instead of preparing to evacuate.

Battery No. 1, at the mouth of Wormley's Creek, and commanding the rebel water batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester, opened yesterday afternoon on the enemy's shipping, at a range of about two miles. The first shot, which was followed in rapid succession by others, caused the enemy's vessels to "head a lively retreat out of range. No damage was supposed to be sustained by the enemy's vessels," as the range had not been obtained.

The rebels were then directed toward the works at Yorktown and Gloucester, with the view of getting a reply. They were not long kept waiting when the heavy pivot-gun, stationed on the heights of Yorktown, sent a messenger which caused everyone to jump for the trenches. The fire was now kept up quite briskly for two hours from both sides, with no damage, so far as we were concerned, although some of their shells came too close to make it pleasant. The accuracy of our gunners, considering the being the first attempt with the new siege pieces, was acknowledged by competent judges to be most satisfactory.

Some of our shells were seen to explode directly over the enemy's parapets, which a moment before were lined with men.

About thirty shots were fired from our 100 and 200-pounder Parrott during the afternoon. What damage the enemy sustained is not known.

The rebels opened on our parallel where the workmen were employed about dusk, throwing shells at intervals during the night. No one was hurt.

Private Charles Vosse, Company A, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, was severely wounded in the hand last night while on picket duty.

Heavy April showers still continue to visit us, daily extending in a considerable degree military operations.

Our division belonging to the Mississippi Battalion, commanded by Col. Taylor, camped near Yorktown, moved at least eight miles on picket duty. They are back Northern men, but they can give little or no information.

Gens. Longstreet and Magruder made speeches last week to all their troops, calling on them to use every exertion to defeat the Northern invaders—that they should never surrender so long as there was a man left—that they were defeated at Yorktown the cause of the Confederacy was gone, as they were determined to end their cause in this their last battle.

Brigadier Pleasanton, of the Fortieth U. S. Infantry, formerly Second Lieutenant in the English army, and who distinguished himself in the Crimean war, for which he had medals, died yesterday from a wound received while on duty in the trenches on Monday night last.

Considerable alarm is felt by our Surgeons as to the possibility of wounds here, owing to the peculiarity of disembarkation. In view of this fact arrangements are being made to send North all those who may be wounded as speedily as possible.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, May 2—6 P. M.

The rebels opened this morning with their rifled sixteen-inch forty-eight pounder, placed on the Heights of Yorktown. Our No. 1 battery of one hundred and two hundred pounder Parrotts was then brought to bear upon the only gun which has given us any trouble, our shots falling over and around it, with every prospect of its being dismounted very soon, when, on its twenty-third discharge, the enemy's gun burst into a thousand pieces, tearing up the parapet and killing horses with the crowd who were collected around it at the time. No less than ten persons were standing on the parapet within six feet of it, besides those who were hid from view by the works. The destruction of life must have been considerable. This was the only gun which the rebels have shown capable of doing No. 1 Battery any harm.

All firing on their side now ceased, while our guns were manned with renewed vigor, directing their shells into the town. About one hundred shots were fired by our guns up to 5 o'clock this afternoon, when, owing to continual cannon, they all ceased.

About 10 o'clock to-day 6 rebel steamboat came down the river, and attempted to land at Yorktown, but was prevented by a few shots from our hundred-pounder Parrott.

The rebels kept up a continuous fire all last night on our men in the trenches. The only casualties were the wounding of James Rousby and Peter Kastner, Company C, Thirteenth New-York Regiment.

The weather is again pleasant. If it should continue, rest can look out for startling news from this quarter, as the work laid out is approaching completion.

James Rogers, Company G, Berdan's Sharpshooters, was wounded last night on picket duty, and died this morning.

OUR LETTERS FROM YORKTOWN.

Desultory Skirmishes from the Rebels—Skirmishings of the Sharpshooters—The Contrabands—Probable Visit of the Galena to York River, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CAMP NEAR YORKTOWN, VA., Monday, April 28, 1862.

Desertions from the rebel army have continued to be numerous. They are coming in daily, almost hourly, from various directions of their lines, and all agree in their statements of the rebel force, (about 100,000) and of a very general demoralization of spirit among both officers and men. The news of our approach startled it most suddenly from them. They were first informed of the fact of Rebel No. 10 upon sending him our camp.

Various devices are resorted to by the enemy to entice our pickets from their embankment, in order to injure the men they occupy. Early yesterday morning a horse was led out into the plain appearing in front of our outposts, and there tied to a tree, trusting that the unsuitableness of some of our men would prompt an attempt to capture it. But the prize was not sufficiently tempting to induce our men to break cover.

Yesterday, as one of our working parties were digging in the trenches before the enemy's works, they were fired upon by the rebel batteries opened upon them a volley of shot and shell, but with no effect.

The Berdan Sharpshooters continue to harass the enemy at all points. Yesterday one of them killed four of the rebels, and in attempting to recover one of the bodies, a volley was fired into the party, wounding a number, who were hastily carried back within the works, leaving the dead men still upon the field, where he remained all day.

The shots from the gunboats now reach the rebel sleeping, and afford the enemy considerable annoyance. It is pronounced that the Galena will soon visit these waters, and prove a terrible visitant to rebel shipping, of which they have about one hundred sail upon York River, employed in bringing down supplies from points further up the river.

This morning, about daybreak, the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, while on picket, were attacked by a large force of the enemy. The Pennsylvanians fell back slowly and in good order, constantly firing upon the rebels, and drawing them on, step by step, into the woods toward our reserve guard. Being thus strongly reinforced, they made a charge upon the advancing column of the enemy, clearing the woods instanter, and pursuing them far into the open field, when, coming within close range of the rebel batteries, they were forced to withdraw. The enemy met with some loss, and did not slacken their headlong speed until they were safely lodged behind their intrenchments. No one was injured on our side.

Dr. Ira Russell, former Surgeon of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, has been ordered to report at Washington, and will either be assigned to the Directorship of the Government Hospitals at Baltimore, or be placed upon the Staff of Gen. Dix. He has already received his appointment as Brigade Surgeon, and will remain in that capacity in the First Brigade, Hooker's Division, until after the impending battle here.

Last night (Monday) the rebels kept up a continual fire from their works upon our working parties and pickets. ARGUS.

The Rebel Gunboats—Brisk Skirmish in Smith's Command—Killed and Wounded.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, Monday, April 28, 1862.

Several of the rebel gunboats are now threatening our left flank near the James River, four having appeared this morning at the mouth of Warwick Creek, throwing seventeen shell into Gen. Keyes' camps. Their efforts availed nothing, however, not a gun being fired. Our gunboats on the York River having prevented their attempts to erect additional defences, they are disposed to balance the account on this side of the peninsula, but they have accomplished nothing thus far, Gen. Keyes continuing at his work, regardless of their increased fleet. The *Yorktown* is said to be among those joining the *Teaser* to-day. The names of the others are not known.

Another skirmish in Gen. Smith's command is the report of to-day. The rebels have been very annoying with their pickets along his lines, near Lee's Mills, where the engagement of the 16th took place. Protected by the undergrowth of the forests, they have approached nearer than was comfortable to our pickets, some of whom have been falling nearly every day before the fire of the unseen foe. This morning a portion of Gen. Hancock's brigade was sent out to clear away the underbrush, the Forty-third New-York and the Sixth Maine being deployed as skirmishers to protect the pioneers at their work. The regiments engaged approached within easy rifle range of the rebel works, the New-Yorkers being partially protected by a low ridge, behind which rebels lay in the rifle-pits on the opposite bank of Warwick Creek. The Sixth Maine were also protected by the woods through which the two regiments floundered in the swamp, one on the right, the other on the left. The rebels, supposing our troops were advancing to the charge, lay low, intending, probably, to repeat the sharp practice of the former occasion, when so many of our brave Vermonters fell victims to the murderous fire of a concealed foe. Finding our men ceasing to advance, and lying low to protect themselves, the rebels finally showed their heads above the parapets of their rifle-pits, preparing to advance, in obedience to an order to charge, which was heard to come from an officer behind a battery just in the rear of the rifle-pits. The sharp volley with which their appearance was greeted, admonished them to caution, and they took shelter again in their trenches, with the loss of a considerable number in killed and wounded.

After a skirmish of some two hours, our men fell back, having accomplished their work, with the loss of the following killed and wounded:

David Rase, killed by a rifle ball in the head, Forty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers.

Wounded—Lieut. C. A. Milleken, Co. C; Albert Schemerhorn, Co. C; James Barry, Co. E; John Sberry, Co. I, badly, in the face. These belong to the Forty-third New-York, which suffered most severely. The Sixth Maine had one wounded, private Charles L. Clark, Co. F. In all, our loss was 1 killed, 5 wounded.

This loss is supposed to be much more than balanced by that of the rebels, who exposed themselves to our fire in the attempt to charge, while our men were well under cover most of the time. With the larking-places of the rebels cleared away, we shall have fewer deaths by picket-firing to record. Company C, of the Forty-third New-York, which had two wounded in the skirmish, had two of their men disabled on the previous day, while on picket duty—John Sinclerer shot through the right lung, and Roswell C. Bishop losing an arm.

Mr. H. J. Raymond came up last night, from Fortress Monroe, and is stopping to-day at the headquarters of Gen. McClellan.

Considerable amusement is created by the *Herald's* map of this locality. It is the queerest thing of the day. PIERREPONT.

An Artillery Duel—Probable Movement of the Rebels Against McDowell—Old Foes Meet Again.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN, VA., Thursday, May 1, 1862.

At about noon yesterday, a few of our heavy guns, situated two and a half miles from the left of the enemy's work, and upon our right, opened a leisure fire on the water batteries on the Yorktown side occasionally directing a shot to the fort on Gloucester Point. The rebels were slow to respond, but in course of time managed to throw out over a dozen shells, with perhaps about the same number of solid shot from their water battery, all of which exploded or struck, without harming any of our men. We used principally solid shot, and after the first three or four discharges, our gunners secured a perfect range, thus enabling them to deposit a projectile within the enemy's works at almost every fire. At 4 P. M. the firing had nearly ceased on both sides. From that time until 11 P. M. an occasional shot only was sent. At 11 o'clock, however, the batteries again went to work with increased vigor, keeping up a constant fire until about daylight, when the confusion of the night was succeeded by the calmness of morn.

Tuesday night several schooners were observed busily plying between Yorktown and Gloucester. It was supposed the rebels were transferring troops and stores to the latter place. Many persons later from this move assert that the rebels are abandoning their fortifications at Yorktown for the purpose of making a strong stand against the advance of Banks or McDowell, but if that was the design of the enemy he would probably retreat on the Williamsburgh Road.

One day last week, when an entire regiment was out on picket duty, they recognized a regiment—the Fifth Louisiana—guarding the rebel line, that had also guarded the line when our regiment were posted as pickets on Munson's Hill. This time, as well as on the previous occasion, some on each side approached to a central position, and, after exchanging a few words, retired to within their respective limits.

WHIT.

Skirmishes in the Shenandoah of the 27th and 28th ult.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

I am in receipt of a list of killed and wounded of the National troops who were on picket duty on the 27th, and in a skirmish with the enemy on the 28th ult. I subjoin it for the satisfaction of the friends of the injured:

Corporal E. P. Bisbey, Co. C, Forty-third New-York, wounded while on picket duty on 27th, in arm, slightly.

John Singleton, same regiment, at same time, in right leg, severely.

KILLED AND WOUNDED ON THE 28TH, IN A SKIRMISH.

Killed—Corporal William Walker, Co. A, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, shot in head; private David Rase, Co. H, Forty-third New-York, shot in head.

Wounded—Lieut. Chas. Milliken, Co. C, Forty-third New-York, in shoulder; private James Barry, Co. E, Forty-third New-York, in shoulder; A. Schermerhorn, Co. C, Forty-third New-York, near scrotum; John Sberry, Co. I, Forty-third New-York, in face, badly; Charles L. Clark, Co. F, Sixth Maine, thigh bone broken; E. T. Cade, Co. A, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, in arm, slightly.

A Lieutenant in the Rhode Island Battery was seriously wounded the same day, but I have not yet learned his name. W. W. C.

THE FALL OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The Rebels in an Inconsolable Condition.

COMMODORE HOLLINS SURPRISED.

Probable Total Destruction of the Rebel Iron-Clad Vessels.

Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe has received Norfolk and Petersburgh (Va.) papers of Thursday, and on information contained in them, telegraphs as follows:

The rebels are inconsolable in their wailing over the fall of New-Orleans—some charging Gen. Lovell with treachery. Commodore Hollins passed through Columbia, S. C., *en route* for Richmond on Saturday. He expressed himself as perfectly amazed at the fall of the Crescent City. He stated that there were one hundred heavy guns in position on the levee between Fort Jackson and the city, and the Louisiana was ready and waiting; that numerous boarding parties, composed of active young men, were organized to board and take the National vessels at all hazards, and that the *Mississippi*, the consort of the *Virginia*, although unfinished, could, if necessary, be brought into action.

Information was received at Norfolk, yesterday, that Capt. McIntosh, the supposed commander of the gunboat *Louisiana*, at New-Orleans, had been badly wounded, when or where was not stated. From the same source it was also learned that Capt. Thomas Huger, supposed to be the commander of the *McRae*, was mortally wounded in the same engagement.

The following are all the additional items regarding the fall of New-Orleans that can be gleaned from the papers:

Commodore Farragut had proposed terms of capitulation to Mayor Monroe, which the latter had accepted, and the City of New-Orleans was at last accounts held by a battalion of marines from the squadron. Gen. Butler's forces were within a few miles of the city, having landed on Lake Pontchartrain.

MORE IMPORTANT NEWS.

Baton Rouge, La., Captured by Our Forces.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 2.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Cairo, to-day, says:

From the fleet we learn of the capture of Baton Rouge and the "Confederate" arsenal.

Baton Rouge is the capital of the State of Louisiana, 120 miles above New-Orleans, on the eastern bank of the Mississippi. The rebels, on evacuating New-Orleans, moved their stores and warlike material to this point.]

NEWS FROM COMMODORE FOOTE.

A Simultaneous Attack upon Fort Wright Expected—No Demonstrations from the Rebel Fleet.

CAIRO, Friday, May 2.

The latest news from the fleet says it was generally believed that a simultaneous attack would be made by the fleet before the close of the week.

The mortars continue firing at Fort Wright at intervals of ten minutes. Commodore Foote is preparing for a general attack on the rebel works. An attack on our fleet was expected on Tuesday from the rebel gunboats. Our flotilla formed in line of battle, but no demonstrations were made.

The river is stationary and eight inches higher than ever before known.

Memphis papers of the 29th, say a meeting held the night before, had concluded to burn the city in case of the approach of the National fleet.

Editorials urgently call on the people to reinforce Price, at Fort Wright, as the only hope and salvation of the city.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Continued Storms—The Rebels Abandoning Green Brier County, &c.

WHEELING, Friday, May 2.

A dispatch received last night at headquarters, from Gen. Cox, of the Kanawha Department, speaks of still-continued storms. The roads are frightful.

The news that the enemy is abandoning Green Brier County, is credited, as the movement is an inevitable consequence of demonstrations making in the Valley.

Schenck progresses steadily but slowly, owing to high waters.

MAJOR CASSIDY AND COL. CROCKER.

ALBANY, Friday, April 4.

William Cassidy, editor of the *Argus*, has received a letter from his brother, Major Cassidy, dated Lee's Farm, Virginia, April 29, informing him of his and Col. Cracesna's capture by the enemy's pickets. In a postscript, dated 30th, he says that he is to start for Richmond in a few minutes, and hopes to be exchanged in a short time.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Important News from Pittsburgh Landing.

Its Transmission Over the Wires Prohibited.

Official Statement of the Losses in the Great Battle.

Total in Killed, Wounded and Missing, 13,861.

The Rebel Loss Estimated at Twenty Thousand.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MITCHEL.

CAIRO, Friday, May 2.

The news from Pittsburgh Landing is of the highest importance. Its transmission over the wires is prohibited.

Gen. L. Wallace's Division has taken possession of Purdy without opposition. The enemy's left flank had rested in that town.

Gov. Yates left to-night for Pittsburgh with the hospital steamer and a large quantity of sanitary stores.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Friday, May 2.

A General Order was issued yesterday, transferring Major-Gen. Thomas' Division from the army of the Ohio to the army of Tennessee, and Major-Gen. Thomas takes command of the army formerly under Gen. Grant, of which the Divisions of Gen. McClernand and Wallace are to constitute a reserve under Gen. McClernand. Major-Gen. Grant will retain command of his district, including his army corps of Tennessee, but in the present movements will act as second in command under the Major-General Commanding the Department.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 2.

The *Commercial* has, from its correspondent with the army of Gen. Halleck, the following official figures of our loss at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing:

Division.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
McClernand's	391	1,951	256
W. H. L. Wallace's	258	1,023	1,162
Lew. Wallace's	43	257	95
Hurlburt's	313	1,440	229
Sherman's	657	1,401	253
Prentiss'	108	345	1,802
Crittenden's	99	619	37
Nelson's	95	612	10
McCook's	94	900	4
Total	1,735	7,551	4,045

The total killed, wounded and missing is about 13,861. About 900 of the wounded have since died.

Our burial parties report between 2,000 and 3,000 rebels found dead on the field.

The *Commercial* publishes passages of a letter from Gen. Grant, in reply to a letter informing him of the nature of the criticism of his management of the battle of Pittsburgh. Gen. Grant says:

"I will go on and do my duty to the very best of my ability without praise, and do all I can to bring the war to a speedy close. I am not an aspirant for anything at the close of the war. There is one thing I feel well assured of; that is, I have confidence in every brave man in my command. Those who showed the white feather will do all in their power to attract attention from themselves. I had perhaps a dozen officers arrested for cowardice on the first day's fight. These men are necessarily my enemies. As to the talk about surprise here, nothing could be more false. If the enemy had sent up word where and when they would attack us, we could not have been better prepared. Skirmishing had been going on for two days between our reconnoitering parties and the enemy's advance. I did not believe, however, they intended to make a determined attack, but were simply making a reconnoissance in force. My headquarters were at Savanna, though I usually spent the day at Pittsburgh. Troops were constantly arriving to be assigned to brigades and divisions, all ordered to report to Savanna, making it necessary to keep an office and some one there. I was also looking for Gen. Buell to arrive, and it was important I should have every arrangement complete for his speedy transit to this side of the river."

The *Commercial's* correspondent, with Gen. Mitchel's army, gives the following explanation of the manner in which Gen. Beauregard's dispatch was taken at Huntsville. The wires were broken at a point beyond Huntsville, and Beauregard's dispatch was received at Huntsville, and was being prepared by the operator there to be forwarded by locomotive to Chattanooga, and thence repeated by telegraph to Richmond, when Gen. Mitchel surprised the town, and instantly seized the telegraph office. Gen. Mitchel, himself, solved the cypher after hours of study. There is no doubt as to the genuineness of the dispatch.

Beauregard lost not less than 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners and the sick, used up and panic-stricken, during his movement from Corinth upon Pittsburgh Landing.

GEN. MITCHEL'S MOVEMENTS.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Thursday, May 1.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Early yesterday morning my troops crossed from the island to the mainland, and captured two 6-pounder cannon and their ammunition. The inhabitants report the enemy to have retreated in great confusion. O. M. MITCHEL, Brig.-General.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Tuesday, April 29.

Gen. Mitchel attacked the force of Gen. E. Kirby Smith at this point this afternoon, and, after half an hour's shelling, routed them, with the loss of sixty-three killed, and a large number wounded.

Three hundred prisoners and two pieces of artillery were taken. The rebels fled across the bridge, burning a span beyond the island, abandoning arms and supplies and cutting off their advance, which had been flanked.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A detachment of recruits arrived here yesterday, in charge of a Sergeant, and were sent to Governor's Island. They were enlisted in Boston, by Lieut. Bacon, for the general service. Lieut. Bacon was very successful last month, having enlisted more men than any other officer on the general recruiting service.

The continuance of rainy weather, yesterday, put a stop to outside movements at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The only work done was on the frigate Roanoke, upon which the caulkers were at work.

The steamer *Mary E. Leggett* arrived, yesterday, and took on board several brass howitzers and some steel rifled guns, she had previously received a number of gun-carriages at New-York.

The supply steamer *Connecticut* and the ship *Richard Bishop* have not yet left their anchorage in the stream, but may do so at any moment.

The two frigates building in the ship-houses are being pushed on pretty briskly, but there are no signs of either of them being launched for some weeks yet. The Lackawanna is nearly planked up, and the frame of the Roanoke will soon be completed. A force of about two hundred men is employed on these vessels.

Nothing is being done at present on the sloop-of-war Savannah, which lies in ordinary in the stream.

The ship *Sabine* has been released by the Government, and is at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, taking in stores for this Island. She sails in two or three days, and will take the mails for the Gulf Blockading Squadron.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Important Statement of the Views of the American Government.

The following circular letter has been addressed by the Secretary of State to the several American legations abroad. It is proper to say the present text is a translation from a French version, which appears in the *Archives Diplomatiques:*

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3, 1862.

SIR: We observe indications of a growing impression in Europe that the demonstration made by the Spanish, French and British forces against Mexico is likely to provoke a revolution in that country, which shall bring about the introduction of a monarchical Government, and the assumption of the crown by a foreign prince. Our country is deeply interested in the peace of the world, and desires to preserve loyal relations as well with the Allies as with Mexico. The President has, therefore, directed me to submit to the parties interested his views on the new aspect of affairs.

The President has relied upon the assurance given his Government by the Allies, that they were in pursuit of no political object, but simply the redress of their grievances. He entertains no doubt of the sincerity of the Allies; and if his confidence in their good faith had been disturbed, it would be restored by the frank explanations given by them, that the Governments of Spain, France and Great Britain have no intention of intervening to procure a change in the constitutional form of government now existing in Mexico, or any political change which should be in opposition to the will of the Mexican people. In short, he has cause to believe that the Allies are unanimous in declaring that revolution proposed in Mexico is solely prompted by certain Mexican citizens, who are now in Europe.

Nevertheless, the President regards it as his duty to express to the Allies, in all kindness and candor, that a monarchical government established in Mexico, in the presence of foreign fleets and armies, occupying the waters and the soil of Mexico, has no promise of security or permanence; in the second place, that the instability of such a monarchy would be enhanced if the throne were assigned to a person alien to Mexico; that in these circumstances the new Government would instantly fall unless sustained by European alliances, which, under the influences of the first invasion, would be practically the beginning of a permanent policy of armed intervention by monarchical Europe, at once injurious and inimical to the system of government generally adopted by the American Continent.

These views are based upon some knowledge of the opinions and political habits of American society. There can be no doubt that in this matter the permanent interests and the sympathies of our country would be on the side of the other American Republics.

We must not be understood as predicting on this occasion the course of events which may ensue, both in America and in Europe, from the steps which are contemplated. It is enough to say that, in the opinion of the President, *the emancipation of the American Continent from the control of Europe has been the principal characteristic of the past half-century.* It is not probable that a revolution in the opposite direction can succeed in the age which immediately follows this period, and while the population of American increases so rapidly, while its resources develop in the same proportion, and while society forms itself uniformly according to the principles of the American Democratic Government.

It is unnecessary to indicate to the Allies how improbable it is that the nations of Europe would accept cheerfully a policy favorable to a similar counter-revolution, thus incompatible with their own proper interests. Nor is it necessary to point out, that notwithstanding the care of the Allies to avoid aiding, by means of their land and maritime forces, the internal revolutions of Mexico, the result would be none the less due to the presence of their forces in the country, however different the object they may have proposed; for without their presence it may be considered as certain that such revolutions would probably not have been attempted or even conceived.

The Senate of the United States has certainly not accorded its official sanction to the precise measures proposed by the President, to lend our aid to the actual Mexican Government, in order that the latter might, with the approbation of the Allies, extricate itself from its present embarrassments. But this is strictly a question of internal administration. There could be no greater error, than to see in this disagreement, a divergence of opinion in our Government, or in the American people, in regard to their cordial wishes for the safety, welfare, and stability of the Republican Government in that country

I am your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 26, 1862.

The general hospitals here contain 913 inmates. Forty-two died in them this week.

The Ohio is quite high, there being 27½ feet of water in the Louisville and Portland Canal. The Cumberland, too, is high, there being 23 feet of water on Harpeth Shoals, the 24th.

The *Minnehaha*, yesterday, landed for our merchants 200 bales cotton and 200 hogsheads tobacco from the Tennessee. The largest tobacco warehouse here comprises 30,000 square feet. At the tobacco exhibition in this warehouse, on the 11th of June, the Kentucky State Agricultural Society will award $1,100 in premiums.

Real estate transactions here, this week, amount to about $10,500. Judge Bullock advertises for sale some 2,200 acres in Pulaski and Johnson Counties, Illinois.

The Nashville *Dispatch* pronounces 15 of the Tennessee Banks utterly worthless.

The Nashville *Union* says many Tennesseeans hitherto disloyal, are daily coming forward and taking the National oath; among others, a Mr. Floyd, late member of the rebel Tennessee Legislature, from De Kalb. The storm of a grand reaction sounds in the distance.

Official information is received from the headquarters of the Seventh Division of the Army of the Ohio, at Cumberland Gap, that passes to citizens to enter the camps of that Division are not granted.

Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, in a recent speech at Maysville, said the Almighty never intended Kentucky should secede from her central position. She was designed for middle-ground, she was neither Pro-Slavery nor Anti-Slavery; Nature had destined her for our great mediator in National difficulties and troubles. PONTIAC.

The Turf for 1862.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—THURSDAY.—May 3, match 2000; mile heats; best 2 in 3, to wagons.

J. MARSHALL, br. g. Pyrenee..... 1 1 1
Mr. DAVIS, g. m. Lady Suydam..... 2 2 2
Time—2:39—2:39—2:46.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH

The Question of Food Beginning to be Agitated

CURIOUS HINTS ABOUT THE MERRIMAC

Execution of a National Spy at Richmond.

REBEL VERSIONS OF NATIONAL DISPOSITIONS.

The Capture of Fort Pulaski and Island Ten.

SWEEPING CONSCRIPTION OF NEGROES.

The Organization of Guerrilla Bands Authorized.

OUR DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 1, 7 P. M.
VIA BALTIMORE, Friday, May 2.

The weather to-day is warm and clear, and highly favorable for the operations of the army. Three or four rebel boats made their appearance off Sewell's Point this morning, and seemed to be placing buoys to mark the channel.

A flag of truce from Craney Island this afternoon brought down an English nobleman and several newspapers.

From the Petersburgh *Express* and Norfolk *Day Book*, of to-day, I glean the following items:

Gen. Pamerne and seven hundred Federal prisoners had arrived at Selma, Ala. The officers were to be sent to Talladega, and the privates to Montgomery.

A large fire occurred in Aberdeen on Friday last, by which a large foundry and machine shop was destroyed. The editor states "that an enemy lurks under this."

The Norfolk *Day Book* of this (Thursday) morning says that no telegraphic dispatches were received last night.

An order from Provost-Marshal Parham prohibits all hucksterings with the military in the district of Norfolk; and the privilege of selling poultry, game, fish, fruit, vegetables, etc., is restricted to those who raise or catch the same. Another order extends the privilege of bringing oysters to market from May 1 to June 1, and allows butchers to buy pork.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of to-day, says "that the panic on the subject of a scarcity of food is one of the most ominous imaginable. The road from Petersville to Greensborough is rapidly constructing, and will open North Carolina, Tennessee, and even Georgia and South Carolina, for supplies to feed the whole State of Virginia." How somehow the roads above alluded to is, may be inferred from the fact that in an adjoining column of the same paper is chronicled the sale of butter at $1 40 per pound in the city market.

A Suffolk correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express*, under date of the 30th of April, says:

"All were expecting to hear something from the *Virginia* this morning, but the Norfolk *Day Book* is as silent as the grave upon the subject. I forbear to report rumors."

What the rumors referred to in the above paragraph are, may possibly be learned from the fact that a rumor was taken from Norfolk to Petersburgh yesterday, that a very prominent naval officer had resigned his commission.

The Petersburgh *Express* of to-day says that many rumors were in circulation yesterday, among them a report of the evacuation of Memphis and Corinth, also a report of the capture of Wilmington, N. C., by Gen. Burnside.

Gens. Bragg, Hindman and Hebert have been appointed Major-Generals, and Col. W. A. Quarles Brigadier-General.

Six Yankees, seven domestic traitors, and one prominent Confederate soldier arrived in Richmond yesterday. The former belonged to an Ohio regiment, and were captured in Bath County, Virginia.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of yesterday, reports the execution as a spy, on the 29th of April, of Thomas Wiseman. Mrs. Wiseman, who was arrested with her husband, is still at Castle Godwin. Wiseman is said to be the first spy executed by the rebels.

There are no telegraphic dispatches in any of the morning papers of to-day.

A note from Capt. Henry A. Gassaway, of the steamship *Arago*, informs your correspondent that there is no truth in the published communication signed "R. R. Cuyler," in reference to the attempt of two boats' crews from that vessel to spike a battery on Sewell's Point a few nights since. The gentlemen named were in charge of the boats, Messrs. Rossiter and Bonnett are officers on the *Arago*, but no such person is known as heard as R. R. Cuyler.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL PAPERS.

By way of Fortress Monroe, we have Petersburgh, Richmond, and Norfolk papers as late as April 30, from which we make the following extracts:

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

From the Savannah Republican, April 30.

Corporal Law arrived in the fort, in company with the signal man, whom he went to relieve, at 8 o'clock Friday morning—the day of the bombardment. He remained inside the works during the whole of the bombardment on that day, and left on the flat when lowered, making his way to the South Wharf in the enemy's steamer was approaching the North landing. When the bombardment commenced on Tuesday morning, the enemy's batteries on Tybee were silent, apparently from the smoke, which poured out the different embrasures to our garrison. The shot and shell from the fort soon removed all obstacles of trees and sand, which were discernible. They were four in number—one mortar, one rifle, and one Parrot gun, the latter being distant being a shot; distance above the battery, opposite to King's Landing. They all kept pretty much on the southeast angle of the fort.

The firing of the enemy on Tuesday was not very effective as to create an apprehension that the fort would fall. The enemy were shooting too much over their guns for the apparent ease of mind and the gunners were not firing with any precision. They fired the W, or demilune, on the west side, with great precision, as if dug into pits, by the shell which went over the fort. Still a large breach was made in the south wall, where the rifled guns poured shot and shell through it, nearly demolishing the bomb-proof thereon and destroying the officers' quarters. The northeast casemates were all in which the garrison could rush and stay comparatively whatever, through Tuesday night, though a little sleep was enjoyed, as the enemy threw about shells per hour into the fort until midnight. These facts were obtained from the officers of the fort.

Corporal Law witnessed the whole of Friday's fight from his himself, exhibiting freely with the garrison himself and the northern coast. It is impossible to give his account on paper. The firing from both sides was equally rapid and destructive, so far as could be ob-

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

LAW REPORTS.

[illegible] Court.

[illegible] Court.

[illegible] Court

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

REMOVALS.

REMOVALS.

SHOW CASES.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

STEAMBOATS.

RAILROADS.

RAILROADS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATIONERY.

ROOFING.

PROPOSALS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

MACHINERY, &c.

COAL, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

MUSICAL.

AGRICULTURAL.

TEACHERS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DWELLINGS AND STORES.

FURNITURE, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MACON.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Burnside.

A BOMBARDMENT OF ELEVEN HOURS.

The Surrender of the Fort Unconditional.

Demolishing Effects of Our Fire—The Fort Rendered Wholly Untenable.

Our Loss but One Man Killed and Eleven Wounded.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, May 1.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Gen. Capt. Wessells, of the Navy, with dispatches from Gen. Burnside, has just arrived. He reports Fort Macon taken, after eleven hours' bombardment. Four hundred prisoners were taken. Col. Wilson, late of the Ordnance Department, commands Fort Macon. Loss on our side, one killed and eleven wounded.

JNO. E. WOOL, Major-General.

ADDITIONAL FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, May 1.

I copy the following paragraph from the Petersburg Express, fully confirming the rumor received here to-day of the fall of Fort Macon:

The Washington Journal of Tuesday, has the following in addition to what has already appeared in the telegraphic columns: "We have just learned that the fire upon the fort was opened at a quarter before six on Friday morning, and that the engagement between the Federal batteries was kept up until about 7 o'clock that evening, when the fort became wholly untenable and was surrendered, all the guns on the side of the fort opposite that attacked were dismounted. All but three of the guns bearing upon the enemy's batteries were dismounted. The enemy's central battery of breaching guns was finally driven hundred yards. The right and left flanking water batteries were more distant. It turns out that the report of fifteen of our men having been killed in a recent skirmish some time since against the enemy's pickets, is untrue. One man only was thus wounded, and none killed until Friday last, the day of the attack."

Upon various accounts it is gathered that during the bombardment of Fort Macon seven rebels were killed and a great many wounded.

Gen. Wessells and 100 men were released on parole by Gen. Burnside.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE YESTERDAY.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, May 2.

The French war steamer *Gassendi*, arrived from Washington this afternoon.

The steamer Jules Favre arrived from Newbern this morning, having left that place on Tuesday. She brings the mails and official dispatches.

All the previously reported particulars of the capture of Fort Macon are confirmed. The fort surrendered on Friday evening, and all the stores and ammunition, the ladies in large quantity, were captured. The fort was garrisoned immediately by Union troops. Everything was quiet when the Jules Favre left. There was no other news in that vicinity. Only one man is reported killed on our side during the bombardment. The enemy lost seven.

By the Jules Favre we have the Union accounts of the fight above Elizabeth City, previously reported. Gen. Reno was dispatched by Gen. Burnside, on the 19th, with five regiments and four pieces of artillery, as previously reported, to Elizabeth City, thence to move in the direction of Norfolk.

A special correspondent gives the following particulars:

Gen. Reno landed at Elizabeth City, and sent Col. Hawkins, by a circuitous route, to get in front of the enemy, and followed, with a part of the remaining force. After marching twenty miles, the enemy was found intrenched, with batteries in position, in the edge of a wood, which commanded the approaches over the open fields. Col. Howard, of the Marine Artillery, in advance, fired upon the enemy, and our forces were put in position for a three hours' artillery duel. Col. Hawkins' force got astray, and found themselves four miles in Gen. Reno's rear. Gen. Reno then sent regiments to the right and left to outflank the enemy, the movement being finely executed, and there was a prospect of bagging the whole rebel force. When Col. Hawkins came up, Gen. Reno ordered him to the right, but coming into the open field, he charged on the enemy with the bayonet, appeared in the clearing, and received the fire of both batteries from all the rebel infantry.

Col. Hawkins was wounded in the arm, and Adjutant Gannon killed. A charge was then made by the other regiments on both flanks of the enemy, who were put to rout and retreated to the canal locks, and thence to Norfolk. Gen. Reno pronounces this one of the most brilliant affairs he ever saw. Our loss in the engagement officers was, killed, one; wounded, seven; non-commissioned officers killed, two; wounded, thirteen; privates killed, six; wounded, forty.

Gen. Burnside positively ordered Gen. Reno not to advance any further toward Norfolk, the object being to cut the strength of the enemy in the rear; so, after remaining six hours on the field of battle, he returned to Elizabeth City. Having not enough wagons, and the men being exhausted by a severe march, several of our wounded were left on the field in charge of a surgeon, with a flag of truce. These have since arrived at Fort Monroe. The enemy's loss in the engagement was seven killed.

Contrabands report that Norfolk fell last night in a perfect panic, and scarcely a regiment of provisions remains in the city.

Commodore Tarbell received sealed orders on Saturday and sailed, but opening them in Hampton Roads, found he was ordered to run the blockade and proceed to Fort Monroe. He therefore returned to Norfolk and immediately resigned his commission, together with his chief officers.

There was general consternation in Norfolk that the Merrimac would come out for the last three or four days.

Refugees say that there are several hundred Union men in Norfolk known to be such, and many others who keep quiet, including many of the soldiers.

A torpedo has been constructed at Norfolk—whether recently or not is not stated—calculated to be destroyed under water by the mast, and he proposed to run under the vessel to be destroyed. It is said to be six or six feet long.

The flag of truce of to-day has not yet returned.

FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WEATHER—SIGNS OF CHARITY—THE WORK AT YORKTOWN—THE MERRIMAC.

Old Point, Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

The weather still remains warm and pleasant, but indications of a change are evident. Indeed, it would be a matter of astonishment to all of us in this delightful latitude if three days passed without a rain-storm.

The Baltimore boat this morning brought down a number of Sisters of Charity on the merciful mission appointed many of your readers.

A flag of truce was sent out to-day, and returned with the families of Hon. Horace Maynard and Fenton Barnesville. They left Tuscumbia last Friday and performed their journey to Norfolk without any particular incidents on the way. They state that no indignities were offered them on the route—on the contrary the rebels showed them much courtesy.

The Mariner was at Norfolk this morning.

W. W. C.

THE LADIES' MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Opening of the Institution Corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street—Mayor Opdyke Presides—Interesting Addresses—The Ladies to Provide for New-York's Suffering Soldiers.

The formal opening of the Ladies' Home for sick and wounded soldiers, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, took place yesterday afternoon. A large audience, composed mainly of ladies, was present. Music was furnished by the Eighth Company, Seventh Regiment, who sent a detachment of Grafula's Seventh Regiment Band. The building has been some time completed, and is admirably adapted to the wants of a hospital. It was erected as a home for foundlings, and, together with the ground on which it stands, is the property of the City, and is worth about $100,000.

By consent of the Common Council the Northwestern Dispensary has possession of the edifice for three months; but, as the purposes of the Dispensary require only a small portion of the space, the Managers have transferred to the ladies their interest. The question is now pending in the Common Council whether the ladies shall have charge of the building as long as the continuance of the war shall render it necessary. The design is mainly to provide better accommodations for our New-York soldiers than have been heretofore afforded. It is expected that as many as 600 patients may be accommodated at once.

Mayor Opdyke presided, and after announcing a change of programme, owing to the non-arrival of the Seventy-first Regiment, proceeded to introduce the exercises with a brief address, as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The occasion that has brought us together is one of deep interest. The ladies, ever foremost in good works, have fitted up this spacious building for the reception and treatment of disabled soldiers; and they have invited us to join them to-day in formally dedicating it to that beneficent purpose, under the name of the "Ladies' Home for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers." The name is fitly chosen, and most suggestive. Its simple utterance to the war-worn sufferer for whom it is intended, must revive their spirits, and alleviate their pains; for, as sons, brothers, or husbands, all of them have shared, and can therefore appreciate the sympathy and care of the gentler sex. At the promise of such an asylum their eyes will brighten, and their pulses quicken; for they well know that from the moment they enter its threshold, they will exchange the rude treatment of iron-handed war for the comforts of home and the tender care of woman.

Nor need they fear that there will be any failure to keep the promise implied in the inviting name which the ladies have given to their hospital. It will be to its inmates emphatically a Home, with every appliance for the alleviation of their sufferings that skill and earnest sympathy can suggest. The building itself is a model of its class, and admirably adapted to the purpose to which it is to be now applied. The wards are large and well ventilated. They have been thoroughly cleansed and fitted up with appropriate furniture and excellent bedding. The surgical and medical staff embrace the best professional skill in the City. The nurses will also be the best of their class; and better than all, the ladies themselves, or at least a portion of them, will be in constant attendance to infuse into the hearts of others a share of that devotion with which they apply themselves to this beneficent work.

Their efforts could not be employed in a nobler cause. Those for whose welfare they labor, richly merit all that can be done in their behalf. At their country's call they repaired to the theatre of war, voluntarily, and without a moment's hesitation, exchanging the enjoyments of home for the privations of the camp and the dangers of the battle-field. They did not stop to count the cost. They knew that our cherished Union and its glorious emblem had been assailed by traitors, and with an unselfish patriotism worthy of all honor, they instantly rallied to the rescue. And right nobly are they performing their heroic mission. The infamous rebellion, as we all hope and believe, is well nigh suppressed. But, in the accomplishment of this, many of our gallant volunteers are returning disabled by disease or wounds. These demand our special care. We cannot too bountifully provide for the wants of such brave but unfortunate defenders, and I am sure you will all rejoice with me in this laudable effort to restore them to health and happiness.

Rev. Dr. Ferris, on behalf of the ladies, explained the plan of the organization. He said the active co-operators of the institution were mainly the principal ladies connected with the great charitable Ladies' Union Bazaar, which had realized over $30,000 for the poor. The ladies were of various denominations of religion; but, having brothers sons, and husbands in the armies of the Union, were united in their desire to relieve the disabled volunteers. They acknowledged the attentions of Government to the sick, but, after all, what was there of the soothing influence of mothers and sisters in such a work? Government could not supply the love and care and kindness which these ladies proposed to secure. They intended to make this a perfect "Home," in supplying religious, as well as physical attention, having set apart a portion of the building for religious purposes.

Rev. Dr. Gulliver read appropriate passages of Scripture from the 46th Psalm and the 25th chapter of Matthew.

Hon. James A. Bridges made a patriotic and eloquent address, praising the movement, predicting a glorious success for the Union arms, and hoping that the dread necessity of war might not demand the services of this hospital.

Mayor Opdyke read a letter from Gen. Scott, expressing regret at his inability to attend.

Rev. Mr. Cookman next delivered a stirring address, instancing many incidents of the devotion of woman to works of goodness and mercy, and paying a deserved tribute of praise to the founders of the institution.

Mayor Opdyke next announced, that owing to the non-arrival of the Seventy-first Regiment, the flag presentation would take place without them. He introduced Brig.-Gen. Anderson, who would read the letter of presentation.

Gen. Anderson read the letter, which was from Commissary-General Wilcox, and presented the flag to the ladies on behalf of the State.

After reading the letter, Gen. Anderson said: I believe that, God willing, we shall at the end of this rebellion be a better and greater people than we have ever been. I look upon this war as brought upon us by our wickedness, and it will only close when we put our trust in that God whom we have so long as a people neglected. Our erring brethren at the South—I have no bitter feelings toward them—I believe that they are misled and deceived, and I trust that the time will come when they will be brought to their senses again. [Applause.]

Dr. Mott replied in a poetic, patriotic and humorous address, which was well received.

The audience then joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

President Kent, of Columbia College, being called upon by Mayor Opdyke, made a brief address. He considered himself the first patient of the institution, because it had wounded him in calling upon him to make a speech. [Laughter.] He believed the war would prove a great purifier to the nation. He delivered a most earnestly patriotic though brief address, and feelingly alluded to his two sons and two grandsons enlisted in the armies of the Union.

After a dedicatory prayer by Dr. Hutton and a collation, the meeting adjourned.

The flag was subsequently raised on the building by Mr. Alexander Moss with appropriate ceremonies. The following are the directors and officers of the institution:

Board of Directors.—Mrs. Opdyke, President; Mrs. Chancellor Ferris, Vice-President; Mrs. Valentine Mott, First Directress; Mrs. Edward Vanderpool, Second Directress; Miss Fellows, Third Directress; Mrs. A. V. Stout, Treasurer; Mrs. M. B. Brady, Secretary.

Medical Staff.—Consulting Physicians—Joseph M. Smith, M. D., Austin Flint, M. D., Edward Vanderpool, M. D. Consulting Surgeons—Valentine Mott, M. D., Alex. B. Mott, M. D., Surgeon to the Park Barracks and Medical Director; Benj. F. Dwight, M. D. Attending Physician, John J. Crane, M. D., Attending Surgeon. Walter Carroll, M. D., Resident Physician and Surgeon. Alfred B. M. Purdy, M. D., Senior Assistant. Jesse D. Pitt, Junior Walker.

Ladies' Relief Association of the Park Barracks Hospital.

At the request of the New York Surgical Aid Association, an auxiliary association of ladies has been formed, to assist in the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers who may from time to time be temporarily received at the Park Barracks. They take this method of making it known to the generous and patriotic public that means will be required to accomplish this object.

Contributions in money, or any of the following articles will be most acceptable, and may be sent to the Park Barracks, care Mr. Schuyvelen, Clerk to the Surgical Aid Association, or to any of the ladies of the Committee.

Articles wanted: Clothing, such as shirts, drawers, dressing-gowns, slippers, &c.; also, old soft towels, (those supplied by Government being new and too harsh for wounds.) Also little comforts and delicacies, viz.: arrow-root, farina, tapioca, cocoa, tea, whisky, old wine, dried fruits, preserved vegetables, fresh eggs, &c., &c.

Money may also be sent to Col. Quincy Bliss, Jr.,

Arrival of the Sick and Wounded New-England Soldiers.

The steamer *Richard Willing*, with the wounded New-England soldiers from Yorktown, arrived at the foot of Dey-street early yesterday afternoon, and were immediately cared for by members of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association. The statement of a "Philadelphia Merchant," sent to Mr. Duncan A. Hawkins, and published in some of the papers last evening, to the effect that the wounded were neglected in Philadelphia, is indignantly denied by both officers and men. We were also called upon last evening by Messrs. Howe and Hasbrouck, a deputation from the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, who assure us that the story is a gross fabrication—that the only fear for the wounded while at Philadelphia was that they would be "killed by kindness." Gen. George F. Davis, Quartermaster-General of Vermont, gives the following version of the story:

"When the *Richard Willing* was at Philadelphia, numbers of people visited the boat, bringing oranges, oysters, and many other luxuries, which they insisted on giving to the wounded men. The physicians directed that they should be used only on their order, the condition of some of the men being such that they could not be trusted with the dainties. The ladies were very pressing, and he felt obliged to ask them to shorten their visits, as he wished to leave for New-York.

This afternoon, the General informed a large number of the men in the cabin of the steamer of the charge of inhumanity. Immediately the whole party shouted 'It is'nt so;' 'It's a lie;' 'Bring the fellow here that wrote it, and he'd get licked,' &c., &c. The cry seemed unanimous, and one poor soldier, seemingly far gone, turned up his worn face and said, 'We've been treated nobly; better than could have been expected.'

On the deck, several who were walking upon crutches, heard the General speaking of the matter, and individually denied the charges.

Personal inquiries among the officers resulted in similar replies, without exception.

The physicians on board were: L. M. Tuttle, of the Sixth United States Regiment, who felt deeply hurt by the statement of the Philadelphia merchant, saying that the men had been attended to twice a day by himself and Dr. Geo. Cochrane, an eminent Surgeon of Brooklyn, who volunteered his professional services at Fortress Monroe.

Dr. Cochrane says that the people of Philadelphia would have killed the soldiers with kindness, and that the necessity of official interference was absolute."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Prayer-Meeting at the Five Points.—Some two hundred individuals of that stratum of society which constitutes social life at the Five Points, were gathered together on Thursday evening in the parlor and halls of the House of Industry, for the purpose of prayer and joining with the children in singing hymns. The appearance of the congregation was peculiar to this district, yet with all its roughness and somewhat disgusting features, there were presented many encouraging evidences of the regenerating work which is here going on under Missionary auspices. The Spring styles could not be said to have been out in full force, as regarded the bonnets and drapery of the females; neither did the males display vest patterns and cut of the coat *a-la-mode*; but, if one may judge by tearful eye, bent form and tremulous response, the *hearts* of some of these might vie with those in higher spheres for goodliness of raiment. It is no small work, this, which is being done by drawing the parents of the little ones together once a week, to see how becomingly religious exercises sit upon them, and to realize a new and unexpected delight in joining with them in hymns of praise, albeit their meeting is often disturbed by the sound of discord in the street below, and prayer is mingled with curses that may only be shut out at the risk of suffocation. The lions of the evening during the last gathering of this character were some half dozen members of the Seventy-fifth Regiment, who were about departing for Santa Rosa Island. They each addressed the children, having apparently come for that purpose, and were cordially appreciated by the parents, who greeted them with "blessings on our brother soldiers." Mr. Barlow, the Superintendent, took advantage of the impression made to show how similar to every-day life was that of the military man. The latter enlisted in an enterprise, knowing that to do his duty is to imperil his life. "Now," said Mr. Barlow, "if these men *dodge*, our battles are lost, but *Northern* Americans never dodge, therefore we win as we go;—so should the Christian recruit." A woman spoke up, declaring that one of the soldiers was too young—that *one* married man would be worth *three* of him. The young recruit replied: "Yes, but I can stop a bullet as well as a married man, and he may live to fight again." The loquacious dame was silenced for the time, but subsequently rather excused her ill-timed interference, by informing the assembly that her husband was within "two miles and a half of Yorktown, and she was dreadin' to hear of his death, fur they were surrounded." The prayer of a deaf mute which was offered up at the close, and which had particular reference to the military members, was a feature of great interest. The child who made it was one who has received her education partly at the Mission School, and has also had privileges of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Between five and six thousand meals are weekly given out from the House of Industry, the resident pupils, however, only numbering three hundred and twenty. The clothing and food which is given out is to encourage the children, and through them their parents, to a better life, it works well. One young girl is known to go out before daylight each morning and pick rags and bits of paper from the streets until she has a bag full as tall nearly as herself; this she sells for the support of the family during the day, and after cleaning herself is prompt in her attendance at school by 9 o'clock. Many old heads on young shoulders are here to be seen.

A Sad Case of Destitution and Death.—At a late hour on Thursday night a well-dressed, young man, apparently about 17 years of age, called at the New-England Hotel, No. 30 Bowery, and asked for a night's lodging. A clerk in the office of the hotel provided him with a room, which the young man paid in advance. Nothing more was heard or seen of him until near noon yesterday, when the book-keeper of the hotel was called upon to see what was the trouble in the room occupied by this lodger. When the door was broken open the young man was found dead in his bed. An empty laudanum-bottle by his side was evidence of the occasion of his death. Coroner Naumann held an inquest last evening upon the body. From all the evidence adduced, it appears that his name was Ralph Church. He was evidently a well educated and accomplished young man, recently arrived in this City. From papers found upon his person it was known that the last penny he possessed was paid for his lodging at the hotel. He made great efforts to disguise his real name, and to conceal his identity. He gave his name at the hotel as Wm. Allen. Just before he entered the hotel, he is known to have stated, that rather than be longer destitute of a place to lay his head, he would lay himself in his tomb. It is believed that deceased has very wealthy and respectable relatives; if this, therefore, been determined by the Coroner to detain the body for a day or two, to enable them to come forward and claim it for burial.

New Counterfeits on Bull's Head Bank.—Several arrests were made, yesterday, for passing, and attempting to pass, spurious $5 and $10 bills on the Bull's Head Bank, of this City. John Knox attempted to pass one of the $5s on Wm. McNair, merchant of No. 1,407 Broadway. Sarah Gerrish succeeded in passing one of the same denomination upon James B. Inness, of No. 147 Spring-street. The accused were taken before Justice Quackenbush, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed. A number of the bills were passed in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, but no arrests have, as yet, been made. The bills are well executed, particularly the signatures of the President and Cashier. It is believed that a large number of these counterfeits have been put in circulation within a day or two.

Large Sale of Paintings.—There was an extensive auction sale of oil-paintings, mostly by American artists, at the rooms of Mixer & Somerville, yesterday. The total number of works sold was about 106, and they realized, in gross, over $2,000, going generally at very satisfactory prices. A landscape, by J. Doughty, brought $200; one by Cropsey brought $150; Tidman's "Diana" brought $150; and a large number of small pictures brought $10 and $15 a piece. There were a number of charmingly bright and beautiful studies from nature, by Dr. E. Kussner, which commanded good prices, though the fortunate

Arrivals at the City.

Gen. R. Saxton, U. S. A.; Col. Manleverer, and Lieut. Sarvenor, of H. B. M. Thirtieth Regiment, from Canada West; George Livermore, of Boston; Capt. Jas. Le Day, of Connecticut, and Mr. Le Beau, of Montreal, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The Rev. of Dunmore and several yesterday arrived from Washington, and engaged apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont; H. B. Goodrich, of New-Haven, and Dr. E. Jacobs, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. G. W. Wright, of California; J. Parkhill and Jno. Hay, of Kentucky; D. Kennedy and Dr. Rambrandt, of England; Thomas Hammond, of Vermont; Jno. Williams, of Illinois; S. M. Leach, of San Francisco, and S. H. Winkley, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. B. Fenno, of Boston; C. W. Gove, of Massachusetts; J. W. Bigelow and lady, V. A. Brown and E. E. Beckus and lady, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

[Advertisement.]

What Has Caused this Great Commotion?—Crowds have been gathered all the week around Knox's, No. 212 Broadway. Some guess the attraction to be the picture of the Staff of rebel officers exhibited in his window; but we know it is to be the beauty, elegance, and style of his Spring Hat. The curiosity to look at it is only equaled by the eagerness to procure one of his matchless fabrics—the price of which is only four dollars.

[Advertisement.]

Attention, Soldiers!—Protect your health. No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers, and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French Soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Patronage Justly Bestowed.

The weekly consumption for Pyle's O. K. Soap amounts to thirty-thousand pounds; never before did a new article come into use so quickly. It saves labor and lasts longer than any other Soap in use. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Hanauer's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Two splendid performances at the Museum today. "Don Cæsar de Bazan," at both. Last day of Belgian Giant, who, with Commodore Nutt, and all the other wonders, will be visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

Don't fail to read advertisement of the Grand National Dog Show.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Friday, May 2.

Flour active and 5c. higher. Wheat 1c. @ 1½c. higher; sales at 83½c. for No. 1, and 77c. @ 77½c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 25½c., on board. Oats firm. *Receipts*: 7,200 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bush. Wheat, 44,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*: 5,600 bbls. Flour, 10,600 bush. Wheat, 7,900 bush. Corn. Exchange unchanged. Gold 23¼ premium. Freights 7c. on Corn and 6c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

Oswego, Friday, May 2.

Flour steady, at $5 for fancy. Wheat firm; sales 2,500 bush. White Michigan, at 91 25. Corn dull; sales 7,000 bush. New Indiana at 42c. Other grains quiet. Canal Freights steady and unchanged; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 9½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—32,100 bush. Wheat; 12,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bush. Wheat, 30,000 bush. Corn, 15,200 bush. Barley.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Admiral Kenarin, from Bermuda—Mr. Duncan, Mrs. Williams and child, Mrs. Capt. King.

In brig Grace Worthington, from Baize Road—Dr. R. Thornton, lady, 2 children and servant, Staff Surgeon, British Army; J. F. Saun, Capt. Geo. Marshall, late of bark Honduras, lost at Santan Island; James W. Brevant, Gustave Trautner, F. Erikhols, D. Shirrir, Master Louis Hampton.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda—Jas. Rooney, Chas. S. Meyer.

In bark Cienfuegos, from Cienfuegos—James Jasper, John McAndrews, S. Corriat, L. Capp.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.... 4 57 | Sun sets.... 6 57 | Moon sets....11 16

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook. 10 44 | Gov. Island. 11 30 | Hell Gate.. .12 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 2.

Cleared.

Steamships City of New-York, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg, Kanhardt & Co.

Ship Ceres, Waite, Montevideo, J. Merton, Jr.

Barks Stampede, Lewis, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Pathfinder, Ellison, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Hoppet, (Swed.,) Overgward, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Holland, White, St. Jago, Cuba, Jonathan Thompson.

Schooners B. W. Eldridge, Snow, Philadelphia, master; Daniel Williams, Hopkins, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Mischief, Gorham, Newark, E. A. Hall; Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford.

Sloop Mosie, Bowen, Norwich, C. D. Harvey.

Arrived.

Steamship Admiral Kenarin, (Br., of London,) King, Bermuda April 26, with fruit, &c., to Barclay & Livingston. The ship Harriet, Meredith, from Cardiff for Halifax, with 1,055 tons coal, out 67 days, was towed into Bermuda by H. M. Spiteful, Commander Martin, on the 23d. She reports: has had fore and aft gales, topsail yards, having encountered very severe weather on the coast.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Samson, Dunning, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Cygnet, Wanson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kemp, Providence, with mdse. to S. Hyuner.

Steamer Black Diamond, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Tigress, (of Boston,) Crabtree, Havre March 22, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Duncan & Co. April 25, Thomas Campbell, seaman, of Ireland, fell overboard, and was lost. In lat. 44, from lon. 14 to 45, saw a large number of icebergs.

Ship Eastern State, (Br., of Dublin,) Keating, Liverpool April 3, with coal to Brooklyn Gas Co.—vessel to Arthur Leary.

Ship Lomd, (of Thomaston,) Williams, London 41 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Pamelia Flood, Anderson, Limerick 29 ds., in ballast to S. & J. Schiffer. April 12, lat. 39, lon. 70, saw a large screw steamer, bound E.; 20th, off George's, saw a screw steamer, bound E.

Bark Lexington, Wilkins, Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., 44 ds., with wool and skins to Dollner, Potter & Co. Reports N. W. of Chincoteague with N. E. & N. E. winds and dense fog.

Bark Netherlands (Dutch,) Meermanns, Rotterdam 42 ds., with mdse. to order. Saw a great deal of ice on the Banks.

Bark Xantho Chapman, Amsterdam 30 ds., with bricks, &c., to J. F. Jay. Took a ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds and fog.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar and honey to Fowler & Co. Had heavy weather.

Bark Elise, (Norw.,) Dahly, Newport, Eng., 63 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Margaret, (Br., of Sunderland,) Minlay, Newport, Eng., 42 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co.

Brig Grace Worthington, (Br.,) Stevens, Baize Road, April 16, with logwood, sugar, &c., to T. Allen & Son. Did in co. with Br. barks Matanzas, Hall, Sagua, for orders; put into Key West April 20. Had the latest news of the 42-war at Lesher in the harbor. All as on vessels. The Br. ship Consul, Bevins, for London, sailed a few ds. previous.

Brig Mohawk, (of Boston,) Stout, Hyvana 14 ds., with sugar to C. H. & E. Thomas. Spoke, April 27, lat. 36, lon. 72, the ship Ceres, from Montevideo for this City.

Brig Pilgrim Royal, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda 9 ds., with wheat to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. Corinthian, Small, Rondout, with cement for Portland.

Schr. Adeline, Syracuse, Manhasettville, with lime for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Eliza David, Foster, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Sloop Mosie, (Br.,) Clark, Providence 2 ds., in ballast to D. B. De Wolf.

Schr. J. W. Falkner, Weston 2 ds., with mdse. to J. O. Nelson & Co.

Schr. Belle Peck, Gardner, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Selah B. Strong, Avery, Brooklyn, in ballast.

Schr. Constellation, Stevens, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Pantaloon Somers, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. H. Bagaine, Martin, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Golden Fleece, (of Harwich,) Hall, Roanoke Island 14 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Moss, Norwich, with mdse.

SAILED—U. S. steamer Comanche, for Newbern, N. C.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with fog.

Below.

Brig J. B. Mine, (Br.,) Cahill, from Windsor, N. S., is at anchor at Biker's Island.

Schr. Wm. Rymore, (3-masted,) from Cuba—By pilot G. W. Blunt, No. 11.

Schr. Gen. Pope.

Also, one brig and a 3-masted schr.

Spoken, &c.

Augusta—Brem ship, bound E., was passed, April 26, lat. 41, lon. 52.

Elgiva—Italian ——, 22 ds. from Laguna for Europe, April 27, lat. 31 30, lon. 72 10.

Jacob Poestenkill—Br. bark, bound E., April 26, lat. 42, lon. 49 30.

Prince Rupert—brig, 13 ds. from Jamaica for London, all well, April 26, lat. 36 1, lon. 73 38.

Alleviator.—Corns Cured, for One Cent each, by using Dr. Briggs' cure and bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless, and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frostbitten and blistered feet, &c. Price, Twenty-five and fifty cents per box; sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. Dr. J. Briggs, Chiropodist, Proprietor, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

A Beautiful Microscope, magnifying 500 times, 25 cents, (silver.) Five different powers, $1. Mailed free. F. O. Bowen, Box No. 20, P. O., Boston, Mass.

Miscellaneous.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW-YORK PALE ALE

In Whole, Half and Quarter Casks.

Brewed from the Choicest Barley Malt and Hops.

Brewery, 126th-st., between 7th and 8th aves., New-York.

Yorktown!—Latest Bulletin.

A Jack, the Mackerel Sharpshooter.

In utter defiance of the Press Censorship, there will appear TO-MORROW, in the "Sunday Table-Talk" of the Sunday Mercury, another of those astounding Washington letters, which have convulsed the community, bewildered the Government, inaugurated a new system of military operations, and, in short, are quite from

Orpheus C. Kerr,

who this week reveals Secretary Welles' new and gorgeous plan for increasing the efficiency of the blockade; introduces the geometrical steed, "Euclid," belonging to Capt. William Brown, Enhevire, and describes the astonishing feats before Yorktown, of the newly "organized" Mackerel Sharpshooter.

The readers of the Sunday Mercury, to-morrow, will also find in the Sunday Table-Talk the following humorous articles:

THE HONORABLE GENTLEMAN FROM NEW JERSEY.

TIME WORKS WONDERS. (By a distinguished Washingtonian.)

QUID PRO QUO. (New anecdote for gentlemen.)

ALWAYS YOUNG,

&c., &c., &c.

The Sunday Mercury always publishes later and more reliable news than any other Journal issued on Sunday morning, and EXCEEDS IN CIRCULATION THE COMBINED ISSUES OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS.

Houchin's Superior Wax Night Lights, With Improved Wick Sustainer.

This superior and desirable article, so NEAT, CHEAP and CONVENIENT a Night Light for the bed-chamber is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each.

Houchin's Safety Night Lamp for burning Wax Night Lights; a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned so give only a dim light in the room. For sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally.

T. W. Houchin, Proprietor, No. 9 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-st., New-York.

United States Weighers And Howe's Standard Scales.

No better evidence of the merits of these scales can be offered to the public than that they have been adopted by the United States Government. The Collector and Surveyor of this port have given orders that no other scales shall be used, and that all scales on hand shall be tested by Frank E. Howe. I invite attention to a large stock of scales on hand, including new portable sugar scale. Second-hand scales of other makers taken in part pay for Howe's; for sale cheap.

Vanderveoort, Dickerson & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

James O. Dudley, Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

Frank E. Howe, No. 126 Broadway, New-York.

Lovers' Lamentations. A Sly Glance For Pretty Girls. Bargains. Mourning. A Squire Squibb. The National Police Gazette.

Try Dunlop's Splendid Ale, In Cask and Bottled, Wholesale and for family use. W. Mare, Agent, No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

For Havana via Nassau, N. P., the British Queen, Capt. T. B. Montgomery, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 24.....SATURDAY, June 21

Passage money to Nassau.....$40

Passage money to Havana.....$50

For freight or passage, apply to E. Cunard, No. 4 Bowling-green.

Lost.—A Ladies' Gold Watch, Chain and Pencil, in riding to one of the forts and Brooklyn ferry. Whitestreak. It is presumed that some one picked it out of the stage, said in hurrying to overtake the boat, she may have lost them. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at No. 23 Oliver-st., New-York.

A Scotchman, (a single man,) who can milk, mow, cradle and do all kinds of farm-work, wanted to work on a third farm; plenty of work, good liquor, and furnished with $15 a month and board. Will hear of a chance by calling at No. 124 Fulton-st., at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

Pellish Farm Seedling Potatoes For Sale.—They are the earliest known, and warranted to set. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Park Building, Dunes-st., New-York. M. A. J. Lynch.

Rattan, Street and Stable Brooms of all kinds. Also, patent rattan broom—same shape as corn broom—for sweeping cobwebs, stone houses, &c. E. J. Richmond & Co., Manf'rs, 100 Pearl-st.

To Let.—The modern three-story brown stone house No. 223 Henry-st., Brooklyn, a few doors from Court. Inquire of Mr. Anderson, No. 264 Pearl-st., Napoleon, or No. 49 Bowery, New-York. Rent $40

Helmbold's

Genuine Preparation.

Highly Concentrated, Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, A Positive and Speedy Remedy for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Stricture, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or Calculous deposit, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well in Male and Female.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a specific remedy. Little can much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

In cases of *Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges.*

And for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Eruptions on the Face,
Flushing in the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,
Pain in the Back,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Loss of Memory,
Loss of Power,
Weak Nerves,
Wakefulness,
Trembling,
Hot Hands.

Pallid Countenance,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

—is—

The Great Diuretic,

And Blood Purifier.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu Cures all Diseases Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudences in Life,

Impurities of the Blood, &c.

And it is certain to have the desired effect in all cases which it is recommended.

Evidence